LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY

THE FACTORS AFFECTING PREMARITAL SEX AMONG IN-SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS IN MONGOLIA

SOLONGO ALGAA

ต้นฉบับวิทยานิพนธ์
ของ
บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS
(POPULATION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
RESEARCH)
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY
2000

ISBN-974-664-624-9

COPYRIGHT OF MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY

TH
A894
2000
c.2
45716 c.1

Copyright by Mahidol University

4238527 PRRH/M: MAJOR: POPULATION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RESEARCH; M.A. (POPULATION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RESEARCH).
KEY WORDS: ADOLESCENTS / PREMARITAL SEX / REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL HEALTH / FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS/ PEER INFLUENCE

SOLONGO ALGAA: THE FACTORS AFFECTING PREMARITAL SEX AMONG IN-SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS IN MONGOLIA. THESIS ADVISOR: KUSOL SOONTHORNDHADA, Ph.D., CHANYA SETHAPUT, Ph.D. 78p. ISBN-974-664-624-9.

The proportion of sexually active youth and young people with STD are increasing in Mongolia. Given the social restrictions on adolescent sexuality, abortion is the only solution to unsafe sex. However, research focused on adolescents' sexuality in Mongolia is very limited. It is important to identify the factors influencing adolescent's sexual behaviors, to design specific approaches to reproductive health at various levels. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the factors affecting premarital sex among in-school adolescents in Mongolia.

Secondary data from the Baseline Survey on Adolescent Sexuality, 1999, conducted by Population Teaching and Research Center was used for the study. The variables that were significant at the bivariate level were re-examined in the multivariate analysis on order to identify the significant factors after controlling for other variables.

Of the 1,343 in-school adolescents aged 13-18 years in the study, about three fifths were female and two-fifths were males. Overall, 16.2 per cent of males and almost 4 per cent of females had had premarital sex. Two-fifths of the adolescents had poor knowledge on sexual and reproductive health issues. Almost two-fifths of respondents had at least one or more than one girl/boyfriend at time. About 16 per cent of the respondents had ever used alcohol and two-fifths of their friends had had premarital sex.

The present study found that individual, family and peer characteristics such as exposure to mass media, knowledge of sexual and reproductive health issues, educational level of parents, parent-child communication, having several girl/boyfriend at time, alcohol use and sexual behavior of friends had the main effect on premarital sex among in-school adolescents.

The present study suggested that peer influence were one of the major factors leading to initiation of premarital sex among in-school adolescents. Therefore, parents and all those in charge of adolescents should take a keen interest on their children's friends, particularly with regard to habits like alcohol consumption as well as early signs of sexual activity.

Moreover, the findings suggest the need for a gender-specific approach to sex education that strongly emphasizes decision-making and value-clarification, particularly among the males and their peers, for the control of early and unsafe sex that might have adverse consequences. These findings strongly indicate that sexually active in-school adolescents still need to improve sources of information for various aspects of sex and reproductive health education and services available not only at school level but also at family level and at community level.

Copyright by Mahidol University